10. APPENDIX

A. <u>URBAN DESIGN ANALYSIS</u>

1. Permanent, Potential Change and Opportunity Sites (Map 3)

The first analysis map evaluated the existing buildings and sites as per the permanence of the development or the likelihood of change.

The following criteria established a scale to evaluate buildings and sites based on the perception of permanence. The Opportunity Site map illustrates permanent development potential change areas and highlight opportunity areas.

- a. Permanent (Hard, least likely to change):
 - new or recent construction
 - parking garage
 - structure greater than 5 stories
 - government facility
 - building that unifies the design area
 - religious or education-oriented use
- b. Potential Change Sites (Semi-Hard/Semi-Soft):
 - well maintained, low-scale building
 - building with insufficient off-street parking
 - lot adjacent to high-rise structure
 - low-scale building in need of some repair
 - underutilized property
 - landscaped surface parking lot
- c. Opportunity Sites (Soft, most likely to change);
 - significantly underutilized property (economically, F.A.R.)
 - surface parking lot
 - building in need of substantial repair
 - vacant structure
 - unimproved lot
 - site that detracts from the coherence of the design district.

Therefore, if a building or site is vacant or undeveloped, then it received the designation of most likely to change. On the other hand, if a building was recently constructed or greater than five stories, this structure was considered permanent or least likely to change.

This step was beneficial in determining which areas of the core need attention in terms of urban design and land use recommendations.

2. Proposed Design Areas

Each Design Area is defined by its form and image relationships to the study area and adjacent areas as well as to the street and open space networks. Each area was also evaluated for its future impact and each opportunity site was reviewed for its development potential. Then, opportunity sites were incorporated into design areas. The process created a variety of edge types and allows for future flexibility to adjust the edges.

The most significant design area is Central Towson which includes much of the street grid of the business core. The Fairmount/Dulaney Valley area includes all of the blocks along Fairmount Ave from Dulaney Valley Road to Bosley Avenue. East and Southwest transition areas were added because they are adjacent to the BM-CT district. The colleges were also identified as design areas because of their proximity to the commercial core.

The resulting Proposed Design Areas map delineates the following design areas:

- Central Towson
- Institutional Towson
- Government Campus
- York Road North
- York Road South
- Fairmount/Dulaney Valley
- East Towson Enhancement Area
- Southeast Transition
- West Transition
- East Transition, and
- Southwest Transition

3. Relationships to Streets and Open Space

Each design area and opportunity site was evaluated in terms of connection to the street and boulevard system and the open space network. The street system was reviewed in terms of the organization of the design areas.

The 300, 400, 500 blocks of York Road are the retail spine with an extension of this spine along Dulaney Valley Road to connect to the Towson Town Center Mall. Bosley Avenue, Fairmount Avenue, Goucher Boulevard and Towsontowne Boulevard form the overall organizing element connecting the neighborhoods to the commercial and government center. Washington

and Virginia Avenue potentially serve as significant pedestrian and vehicular linkages within the interior of the core. Joppa/Allegheny is a major east-west street predominantly along the ridge line. Along this route are the skyline forming buildings. York Road, north and south of the core, remains an important commercial street extending beyond the study area.

The open space concept is designed to provide landscape relief for the commercial, governmental and high-rise residential center. Landscaped boulevards and streets connect existing open and recreational spaces and link potential open spaces.

B. HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY

A. National Register of Historic Places and Baltimore County Fixe:
Landmarks List.

Baltimore County Courthouse (1855)

400 Washington Avenue

Anneslie (c. 1855)

529 Dunkirk Road

Auburn House (rebuilt 1849)

7310 Osler Drive

B. National Register of Historic Places

Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital (1862-91) and Gatehouse (1860)

6510 N. Charles Street

Towson Armory (1933).

311 Washington Avenue

C. Final Landmarks List

Aigburth Vale (Mansion and its 1868 Gatehouse)

212 Aigburth Road

Baltimore County Jail (1854 portion)

Court House Court (formerly 201 Baltimore Avenue)

Greenwood, or the Deford House

6901 N. Charles Street

Old Towson High School

308 Allegheny Avenue

Prospect Hill Cemetery

York Rd at Washington Avenue

Towson Police Station (1926)

308 Washington Avenue

D. 19th Century Structures

Woods Tenant House

505 Greenwood Road

Woods House

1213 West Joppa (old street number)

Gott's Hope (log house)

507 Chestnut Avenue

Wier House 604 Chestnut Avenue Union Hall (Babcock Memorial Church Manse) 1620 Loch Ness Road Stange-Stansbury House 1610 Cottage Lane (near Union Hall) Stone House (on Sheppard Pratt property) 7800 Osler Drive The Casino (on Sheppard Pratt property, 1st occupational therapy program) 6501 N. Charles Street Schwartz Avenue (cluster of houses) 400 block south side Dumbarton House 300 Dumbarton Road Solomon Schmuck House (Jordelle) 617 York Road Methodist Protestant Parsonage (Delaware Avenue) 410 Delaware Avenue Daniel Lee House 100 E. Pennsylvania Avenue Chew House, Red Stone - Duplex 512-514 Virginia Avenue Chew House, Blue Stone - Villa 518 Virginia Avenue Ensor House (Restored (After Recent Fire) 30 W. Pennsylvania Avenue Trinity Church and Its Buildings 120 W. Pennsylvania Avenue Calvary Parsonage 120 W. Pennsylvania Avenue Mitchell House 706 Washington Avenue Prospect Hill Cemetery 600 Block York Road Shealey Cemetery S/S Shealey Avenue Odd Fellows Hall 511 York Road Lee's Store 501-503 York Road Tinsley Buildings S/W Corner Baltimore Avenue Guardian Title 121 Allegheny Avenue Held's Bakery-Souris' 529 York Road and 1-3 Allegheny Avenue A. Loose Building 527 York Road Shealey-Hiss House

17 Allegheny Avenue

20th Century Structures

Fellowship Forest

Off Hillen Road

Gunther House, Villa Assumpta

6401 N. Charles Street

Villa Madrid

Charles Street Avenue & Towson Town Boulevard

6730 N. Charles Street

Wheeler Hall (Loyola High School Building)

500 Chestnut Avenue

Sherlock Swan House (at Loyola High School)

500 Chestnut Avenue

Mornington

Brook Road & Greenbrier

Eudowood Barn, on Baltimore County Public School Loch Raven

Middle, near Pleasant Plains Road

Victorians

on Linden Terrace - unit block

Idlewylde, United Methodist Church

1000 Regester Avenue

Stephens Hall, Towson State University

7900 York Road

Glen Esk, Towson State University 8100 York Road

Elks Club

4 W. Pennsylvania Avenue

First National Bank

405 Washington Avenue

1937 Post Office

101 W. Chesapeake Avenue

Immaculate Conception Church and

Its Buildings

Joppa Road and Bosley Avenue

Calvary Baptist Church 122 W. Pennsylvania Avenue

Wayside Cross

York and Shealey Avenue

MAP Railroad Bridge Abutments

York Road North of

Susquehanna Avenue

Maryland National Bank

501 York Road

Towson Theatre (Facade on York Road)

512 York Road

Union News

26 W. Pennsylvania Avenue

Parker's Store

11 W. Allegheny Avenue

Methodist Protestant Church

410 Delaware Avenue

Hutzler's

Dulaney Valley & East Joppa Roads

Dr. Jarrett Office Building

115 West Joppa Road

C. COMMUNITY CONSERVATION: TOWSON

The community expressed concerns to the Planning Board that the Walmsley Plan for Towson did not address the impacts resulting from development in the town center on adjacent residential neighborhoods. Both the GTCCA and individual neighborhood associations identified a range of specific issues affecting Towson residential areas which they felt were not adequately addressed in the plan.

The Greater Towson Council of Community Associations requested the inclusion of residential neighborhoods in the Towson Plan as Community Conservation Areas and the establishment of an advisory group to help the Planning Board deal with the following issues:

- a. special exceptions, waivers, and variances;
- b. selected down zoning;
- revised RO legislation to protect adjacent residential areas by limiting Class B office buildings;
- d. ways to preserve open space in residential areas;
- development of a coherent policy on community care centers, which could apply to Towson;
- f. application of the livability code to all residences in the Towson Plan area;
- g. absentee landlords, investment properties, and vacant houses;
- h. the need to establish a Towson Community Conservation Area Trust for preservation and upkeep of residential properties; this could include acquisition of properties "suffering from years of neglect" and could be funded from development fees in the urban center;
- the need for pedestrian-friendly access to the Towson core including a shuttle service between the contiguous and outlying communities and the core; and
- j. the diversion of existing and future traffic from residential areas.

The Planning Board Sub-committee responded by expanding the boundaries of the Towson planning area to include all areas impacted by development in the Towson core and set up an advisory group to deal specifically with Community Conservation.

The group identified the following list of specific concerns, which in general, reinforced the issues raised earlier by GTCCA:

- a. absentee landlords (includes issues with RO and multi-family);
- b. control over undeveloped land; keeping it as "open space";
- c. control over infill development (compatibility);
- d. concern about permitted uses, if an existing acceptable use leaves:
- e. enforcement:
 - extend exterior livability code to all properties;

- zoning violations, make zoning violations civil crimes with substantial fines;
- f. rooming and boarding houses;
- g. traffic;
- h. nonresidential parking;
- i. problems with RO and offices in homes;
- j. special exceptions/variances/waivers (burden of proof should shift to petitioner);
- k. enhancement of existing strip commercial/encouraging commercial uses that the community finds desirable -- (offer incentives);
- liquor licenses;
- m. increase in the jail population in a residential area;
- n. coexistence with TSU;
- o. vacant properties "intervention buying" (earmark violation dollars for purchase of properties by County);
- p. pedestrian access to core;
- q. preservation of historic structures; and
- r. eliminate core exemption from basic services.

Each advisory group member then was asked to rank the top six issues in order of priority. The responses were weighted, with the top choice getting six points, the sixth getting one point. Results are as follows:

# Resp.	Issue	Points
6	Traffic/parking	30
5	No spec. excepts./variances/waivers	28
6	Control/preserve undeveloped land	23
5	Control RO/offices in homes	18
5	Enforcement (various issues)	18
4	Basic services exemption	13
3	Towson State University	3
3	Absentee landlords	3
2	Enhance/promote desirable commercial	. 2
1	Pedestrian access to core	2

The adoption of proposed CCA overlay district provisions set out in the Towson Community Plan will address the concerns expressed by the community representatives. Once the Towson Community Plan is approved by the County Council, legislation to establish a Towson Community Conservation overlay district will be prepared and submitted to the Planning Board and County Council for review and approval.

D. EAST TOWSON COMMUNITY CONSERVATION

1. Statement of Community Purpose

The residents of East Towson have, through this Plan, expressed our hopes, and desires through faith for the preservation and restoration of our historic African American Community. The document was developed over a 10 month period of time, and is a final response to our community's struggle to remain the oldest existing community in Towson. Our morals and values are not those of materialistic quantities or qualities, but of a higher magnitude.

Although zoning changes were made in 1971 to encourage commercial redevelopment in our community, the residents have remained steadfast to our roots and values, and still residents have been displaced by the "ring road." A constant reminder of the past is what East Towson is. Many want to erase from our memories and not allow future generations to accept our many cultural differences.

Not until we can collectively accept where we came from, will we be able to grow forward as one. We are no different in some respects to other communities. We raise our children to love who and whose they are; to have self respect, dignity, and pride, to teach them to become productive, upstanding moral citizens. Can we do this living someplace else? Yes, but shouldn't we have the choice?

As you examine this document, examine your hearts. Ask your-selves, how you would feel if you lived in East Towson, or your parents, grandchildren or children. Would you not want them to have the opportunity to pursue liberty and happiness in the place of their choosing?

2. Design Plan Credits

The East Towson Enhancement Area Design Plan was prepared by Neighborhood Design Center urban designer Keith Weaver in conjunction with the Northeast Towson Improvement Association, representatives of the Baltimore County Office of Planning and Zoning and Department of Community Development, NCD architect Warren Anderson, AIA, NDC Board members and staff.



Towson Community Plan Working Groups

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